earnings of the road to the construction of the extension from Springfeld southwardly in the direction of the Aquadact, have declared us dividends to the sharehold one of the stock, but have reserved the net carnings for the purpose of extending their road.

Since making our last annual report to the Legislature the company have expended conviderable sams in ballasting and fencing the road, and in the screetlon of convectuality fresh and passenger houses, wood sheds, sogiles and car houses, water tanks, and other fixtures, mosessary for the accommodation of the public and the convenient working of the road. The whole amount expended on the road now owned by the company, and it a nocadages, up to the first day of Jacesty, 1854, is \$663.262 of as will more fully appear by the report of the treasurer of the company.

Having been advised that doubts were entertained as to the right of the company to extend their railroad.

the read now owned by the company, and its appeaduces, up to the first day of Jauvary, 1834, is \$602 187 as will more faily appear by the report of the treasurer of the company.

Having been advised that doubts were entertained as to the right of the company to exteed their railroad from Krie to the Oho State line or further; than the point most suitable for diverging from the Late shore division for the purpose of preceding towards the sque lust, and destring to conduct their operations to ground whith, by their charter, they have clearly a right to conduct, the company, in Octever, 1852, accepted a proposition of relinquishing that part of their work, about 5½ miles in length extending from sait paint of divirgence at the west bank of Orooket Creek to the Ohio State line, on receiving from the purchaser the menty expunded thereore. The sum thus expended was useer astoned and refunded to the con pany, and a release exacuted by the company to the purchaser, in June last. The Lake shore division of the read constructed and now owned by the company extends from the city of Eric to the west bank of Cooked Greek, in the twanhip of Springdield, about twenty miles

By a resolution of the board of directors adopted on the second day of September lent, the company directed that a final loosition of a division of their road cust tending southwardly from some studies of the englaser on whom the company of the work put under contract. Orig, nor-ever to the engagements of the englaser on whom the company of this division of their road until also in the autumn, and their inshilly to procure any other of the requisite skill and experience, but little progress has been made in preparing the division, in riciting. It is, however, hoped and expected that part of the line will be prepared for contract. Serif in the essaing soring. It is, however, hoped and expected that part of the line will be prepared for contract. Contract the result of the will be prepared to the company to one and and the same of the line will be prepared t

Percent to and subscribed before me, a Justice of the Perce in and for the city of Eric, this 23th January, 1854.

The two reports disclose these facts: The net carnings of the road for the year ending December 1, 1853, were \$66,360 64, en a capital stock of \$500,000, and an actual cost on that part of the road of \$602,262 57. It will be noticed that they apeak of their road as extending "from the city of Eric to the west bank of Crooked Creek, in Springfield to making, a distance of about twenty miles," and that in October, 1852, they accepted a proposition for the purchase, and in June last executed a release to the purchasers, of the remainder of their road—about 5 miles—extending from the west bank of Crooked Creek to the Ohio State line. The reason for this transfer is stated to be that they had been advised that "doubts were entertained as to the right of the company to extend their road further west than to the point most suitable for diverging from the Lake Shore division" towards the Aqueduct, from which and Lake Eric their road was to run. This transfer is, of itself, an admission that the company thought the made no legal right to build the road they constructed, and was a dishonest but unavaling effort to shelter themselves from accountability for their acts. The name of the "purchaser" is not stated; but that is unimportant. The company could give no more right or title than it had; and as, by its own confession, it had none, the purchaser is insecure in his possession.

The report presents little else which is especially

sken, it had none, the purchaser is insecure in his possession.

The report presents little else which is especially worthy of notice, except the hypocritical sincerity with which the talk of surveying, locating, and preparing to build their road from the lake southward to the aqueduct, and of their anxiety last summer to pay a tax supposed to be an equivalent to the tax required in the bill, (\$50,000—that being the sam named is the bill, which fortunately did not have time to be passed in both houses)—with the understanding that the company should be permitted quietly to enjoy their road until the close of the present session. Those who know the double-dealing uniformly practiced by this company can a sarcely fall to be indignant at the seeming fairness of the first suggestion; nor can they who know the liberality with which they labored to have their illegal acts legalized last winter, fail to be amused at their desire to effect an understanding with the State at the low price of \$50,000. Unfortunately for all their calculation, the arm of an outraged Commonwealth has been interposed between them and their gains, and in the confissation of their property they have been withfully rewarded for their contempt and defiance of its authority and their treacherous hostility to its interests.

Panissylvania.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Bosron, Feb. 4, 1854. Constitutional Amendments - Revolution in the Di. rection of the Fitchburg Railroad Company -Oriminal Trials-The Chapman Case-The Flynns-The Flour Excilement-The Ante Bedt mi Demonstration- Growth of the Know Nothings -Bishop Fitzpatrick's Letter-The Nebraska Question, &c.

The Senate of Massachusetts has passed unanimously a resolve amending the constitution so that hereafter a plurality of votes shall be sufficient to electrofficers. Another proposition, to make our elec-tion day correspond with that on which Presidential Electors are chosen, is before the same body. These are the first instalments of the promised constitutional reforms of the whigs. They do not amount to much; but we are promised more as soon as the committee shall have had time to report. The tug of war to carry these a nendments will be in the House, where they must receive a two-thirds vote, and where the whigs have not strength enough to carry them through without assistance. The coalitionists will, t s believed afford much assistance. The conservave wargs, percaps, may eave heir, arty on this nestion, and soit be ost. But the chances are that

t will succeed. The railroad world was rather astonished last Tuerday by the revolution that was effected in the directory of the Boston and Fitchburg Company. The old board of directors, who were of the nature of barnacles and limpets, and known only from their ability as detrimentals, had so long had things their own way that they had come to the conclusion that no one could or would be so illegally audacious as to make an attempt to turn them out of their places. They stood, like other nuisances, on their vested rights. Under their mismanagement and vast incapacity, the stock of the company had failen from \$131 to \$91, (stock was sold at the latter figure, privately, but a short time since,) being a decline of just \$40; and dividends from ten per cent to six. Last Tuesday these gentlemen were bidden to go about their business, if they had any and to make

way for better men, which they did. The president was regularly floored, and for a time he did not know

was regunary noorce, an 11rd same as on his heeds. If he had resembled Faistaff as much in wit as he does in some other respects, doubtless he would have said samething good about the ingratitude of railroad stockholders; but his shillites lie in quite the opposite direction, and so he was forced to context himself with expressions equivalent to those of the cuits.—' My eye: " and "Who'd a thoughtie!" But have a direction of the "free passes" of the families of who had the cuit of the cuits of the cuit of

the bloody hand at Bologna had not been on Boston soil.

The "Know Nothings" are increasing fast in numbers and in srength here, and already embrace several thousands of voters. This new party, which is destined, I think, to have a great effect on our politics, is composed of volunteers from all other parties — of whigs, democrats and free soilers; and, to some extent, of men who have heretofore had little to do with politics, but who have come to the coaclusion that it will not answer to allow Catrolics to ride roughshod over us. The butk of the members are substantial working men, and similar people, who are in earnest in what they are about, as they intend to let the world see.

On dit—that there is a good deal of suppression of the truth in Bishop Fitzpatrick's letter to the editor of the Transcript, respecting the Beilini demonstration. I should not wonder if Mensieur On Dit were more correct than usual in this instance, for I have heard of some things that do not harmonize with the statements in his would-be Eminence's letter, and from sources that do not leave any doubt on my mind of their correctness.

Everything that is said on the Nebraska bill in

statements in his would-be Eminence's letter, and from sources that do not leave any doubt on my mind of their correctness.

Everything that is said on the Nebraska bill in Congress is read here with avidity. The general opinion, without distinction of party, is, that Mr. Chase has not answered Mr. Douglas's arguments, crawn from alleged repeated violations of the compromise of 1820, and that Mr. Douglas did not touch Mr. Chase's strong points, which, though brought forward yesterday, lay so boldly on the surface as not to be avoided. There is less excitement here on the subject than there was last week, I should say. People are getting used to the subject. Sill, it is regretted by most that the matter ever came up. Our Legislature will pass some resolutions on the matter, and the democrats there will be quite as strong against Mr. Douglas as the whigs. It is supposed that the Rhode island on of unanimity will be imitated. Gen. Cass told an eminent Northern member of Congress a few days since, that he had not been consulted on the Nebraska question by either the administration or by Mr. Douglas.

Our Georgia Correspondence.

LITHONIA, Ga., Jan. 23, 1854. General Pierce and the Georgia Democrats—The Cabinet System Out South—Cobb and McDonald—The Administration and its Supporters—The Free Soil Antecedents of the President, &c.

Though a stranger to the columns of the Herald yet as your valuable paper is devoted to the dissemination of political truths and news in general, I have ventured to lay before you some facts regarding the state of Georgia politics.

And it is something very surprising and much to be regretted, that the State which stands in the lead of its Southern sisters, and which, by the energy and general intelligence of its citizens, has acquired the ustly merited title of "the Empire State of the South," should now be distracted by the influence of a national administration whose only object is the coalition of dissenters and political sinners, to the utter dissolution of all party principles. The views of the President and his "constitutional advisers," (for we must invent new names for new advisers,) are manifestly devoted to the ruin of all the old party land-

marks. The General has mounted another platform, altogether different rom the one adopted at Baltimore; and having commissioned; here his advisers"—men n his udgment approved politica. righteousness with new panaceas are and they have aimed their

with new panaceas—ae and they have aimed their bulls of excommunication against the very men who aided in electing him to his present official dignity. These are decidedly the results of this new system of excommunication so potently pursued by his wise and worthy "adviser," Mr. Gutbrie, and which our good President has seen fit to endorse.

Gen. Pierce is, in truth, a man of good intentions, and if his Excelleucy could only carry out his notions of political salvation and reconciliation, he would merit the good will of all men, and even "the rest of mankind." The General has flattered himself into the notion that he can exercise a redeeming power by granting a full absolution of all past offences to those who, by seeking the governmental pap, will at least say they are redeemed and regenerated till the pap has ceased to flow.

The General has also had another very worthy object in view: He has been attempting to reclaim "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," but really it is to be regretted that he has let very many into the fold who are "wolves in sheep's clothing." and the President has so far diagnited so many of the chosen and tried sons of democracy that they are now rath-

er anxious to have as little to do with him as they can. The President has had certainly bad advisers to deal with, and an evidence of his policy is seen in the turning and shifting in this State.

Who are the supported of the administration here? They are the very men who declared their antipathy to all measures in the adjustment of the slavery agit tation! And it is worthy of remark that Covernor Cobb, who held together the Union party in this State against McDonald, has now become a martyr to the latter. The nomination of Governor McDonald in the democratic cancus was the subject of intrigue on the part of Southern rights men, and it is something very singular trat Gov. Cobb, in the caucus for United States Senators, should be defeated by a man whom he beat by 18,000 majority for the gubernatorial shair. And those very men who now are the warm supporters of Governor McDonald for the United States Senatorship, all profess themselves to be firm supporters of Governor McDonald for the United States Senatorship, all profess themselves to be firm supporters of Governor McDonald for the United States Senatorship, all profess themselves to be firm supporters of General Pierce. The President has assuredly given the disunivaries of the South counterance, not only in the way of public patronage, but in actual aid and support. The supporters of the present administration are a mongrel, hybrid set. They are the original freesoilers and firecaters, and occasionally you will find a man of true principles who can be cajoled by the professions of the national executive.

And it is a great source of regret that Gov. Cobb should have lent his aid to such an administration, by his speeches made at Milledgeville during the legislative session. G.v. Cobb has been an instrument in the hands of President Pierce to reconcile, and how has he been rewarded for it? He has been beaten by the man whom he once defeased on the striling principles of the componies? It is surprising that Mr. Cobb can longer remain the dupe of on organizatio

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 6, 1854.
The Peters Colony Contracts-Opinion of the Attorney General-Rulroad Operations-The Rio Grands Fdibusters—Appearance of General Caravajal—His Trial, &c. A very important document is just published by order of our Legislature. It is a letter of Attorney

General Jennings to the Governor of Texas, relative to the Peters Colony contracts.

Should the views of the Attorney General, (not very clearly, but certainly positively expressed.) be sustained, as I am decidedly of opinion they will be, the effect is to destroy the claim of this Peters Colony to seventeen hundred sections (nearly eleven hundred thousand acres) of the best land in Texas. The Attorney General has argued and presented the opinions he entertains relative to these contracts with force and ability, as you will perceive, and the belief is almost universat that the Legislature will pass the law he recommends. Indeed, I am in-formed that a bill has already been introduced which finishes the famous Peters Colony.

This immense tract of very valuable land is on and

This immense tract of very valuable land is on and about the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and will at once become a portion of the belt of serritory reserved by the State for the uses and benefit of the company who may obtain the contract to build the Pacific Railroad, in pursuance of the terms of the bill just passed by our Legislature. This fact greatly ennances the value of this land, while it greatly ennances the value of this land, while it greatly ennances that company, whoever they may be.

The Texans are resolved to secure the building of their important lines of railroad if liberality on their part can secure this result. They have just graned sixteen sections (10,246 acres) per must be several principal companies; and the Legislature is now considering, (and will soon pass.) a bill granting the further efficient aid and comfort of from four to five thousand deliars per mile in cash, for twenty years, to these companies. Among the companies that are thus favored, and to be favored, is the Galveston and Red River Company, which is under contract to Gen. O Clark, of your State, and some twenty five miles of which is already graded. This work will now be pushed forward with vigor and rapidity; and it is believed that a hundred and fity miles of it, (reaching the turty-second parallel, to intersect the great Pacific line,) will be completed within the next twelve months.

The United States District Court, Judge Waters, is now in session here, and is engaged in trying certain filibusters of the Rio Grande, who fought and lost the proposed of the river. New York cannot estimate the wealth which is about heigh poured into her lap by this line of railroad. Iowa is the richest agricultural State in the Union, and, when thoroughly settled, will be the beautiful Edeu of America, surpassing Illinois in the extent and availability of her rivers, forests, and in the wisdom of her laws, her common schools, and the their prophets are about the complete of America, surpassing Illinois in the company to the

The United States District Court, Judge Waters, is now in session here, and is engaged in trying certain fibbusters of the Rio Grande, who fought and won the battle of Camarg), and fought and lost the battle near Matamoras, some eighteen months ago, under the command of Gen. Caravajal.

The General is here, and a small sample of a chap he is as to physical proportions, and nis appearance indicates that there is a proper keeping in respect of the mental. He is the most inoffensive and harmless looking filibuster I ever saw. His friends say he is a very am'able (as he certainly appears) and intelligent mad. He speaks English perfectly, having been educated in the North. His case was first called by the United States Attorsey, Mr. Hay, on Tnesday last. His counsel, Messrs. Allen and Hale, pleaded in abatement to the indictment, and, on demurrer, the plea was sustained by the Judge, and yesterday Gen. Caravajal was liberated. A man named Mason, another of the gang, is now on trial.

TOLEDO, Jan. 25, 1853.

The City of Toledo-Its Harbor-Railroad Routes -Commerce-Real Estate-C ty Parks, &c., &c. Having spent several days in this promising young city, I thought that I could not perform a more accept able service for the many readers of the Harald than to give them an idea of its importance. It is, in very truth, among the most desirable localities in the country, promising speedily to become one of the largest, as it is already one of the finest, business cities in the West. The herbor is the largest on Lake Erie. It has capacity to float a thousand vessels in mfety. It is also rich in natural beauty, and with an expansive river view unites a variety of headland, forest and island seldom met with in the headland, forces and bland seldom met with in the usually tame scenery of the West. The town, situated upon a sloping bank, stretches along the north shore of the river a distance of two miles, and the large white warehouses reaching out up in the dock, amid schooners, steamers, propellers, and canal boats. impart a business aspect to the scene that is quite exhilirating. The traveller is beset by runners and agents the moment he sets foot upon the dock American, sir; Exchange, Kingsbury, and half a scere of other names assail his ears, accompanied by sundry officious demonstrations to relieve him of his baggage and conduct him to the right omnibus. The Michigan Southern Ratiroad runs along the

The Michigan Southern Ratiroad runs along the river front of the bown, before the land front of the warehouses, and in the centre of Water street. The ground ascends gradually from this street to the principal business street of the city, which is laid out parallel with the river, and already nearly hat filled with the river, and already nearly hat filled with the river, and already nearly hat filled with fine brik stores. Toledo is a muddy city, and boasts of clay more adhesive and abundant than any other city on the global but thanks to the provident totions of the city athers, they have constructed good sidewalks of plauk in all directions, and immortalized themselves in an effort to pave with cobble stone their principal business street.

I was surprised, upon inqury of some of the business men to day, to learn tout in the amount and value of its commercial business Toledo was second to no port but Buffalo on the great chain of lakes. The exports and imports last year, at a fair valuation, exceeded fity-nine million dollars. I understand that the Collector thinks that the statistics of the present year will aqual this amount, though in many of the leading articles, owing to the isilure in crops, there has been a great failing off. This fact, so little known generally, and so important to Toledo, is not singular when fully understood. The Watash and Eric zanal, which terminates here, stretches along the fertile valleys of the Mat nee and Wabash rivers, a distance of nearly 500 miles, to Evansville, on the Ohlo. At a distance of seventy miles from Toledo it is intersected by the Manuland Eric can al, which passes through the valley of the Great Minmi to Cincinnati. The products of the two richest valleys in the centire West are transported through these channels to Toledo; and this port, many as it is in population, in thus made a

market of the highest importance. Think of it! Over 4,000 000 bushes of corn and 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, manufactured and unmanufactured, changed hands last year! When you consider that this is nearly one-eighth et all the wheat and corn that found their way to take water last year, you will be able to form some liss of the magnitude of the business transacted at this place.

Toledo is rapidly becoming one of the most important railroad towns in the West. It is the point where the Michigan Southern Railroad connects with the Toledo with Chicago, the latter alink in the Lake Shore road to Buffalo. These reads are in full operation. The Northern Indiana or Air Line Railroad, uniting Toledo wita Gosben, Indiana, a distance of 120 miles, and there connecting with the Michigan Southern, is rapidly progressing, and will be! in operation early next year. This will afford a more direct route to Chicago than the one traversed by the Michigan Southern and being owned by the same company, will undoubtedly be used for the express train. At Aburn, on Eel river, this road will be intersected by a road which follows the picturesque valley of Sel river to Logansort on the Wabsab. This road will be dompleted next year. The Toledo and Illinois Railroad, which, with its Western connections, give a direct railroad communication with St. Louis, will be finished to Fort Wayne next season, and in full operation to St. Louis in less than two years. This road must prove one of the most important routes of travel in the West. The Dayton and Michigan railroad, connecting this city with Dayton, by way of the most important towns on the Miami canal, will, in all probability, be completed before the close of 1854. Its construction from this city to Detroit is very probable, as thereby that city will be furnished with direct railroad communication with Cincinnati and Buffato.

This city is just beginning to realize the benefit resulting from the necessary local expenditures of some of these one of the most deightful prition of Toledo. Re

DAVENPORT, Jan. 19, 1854.

Newspaper Energrise-The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad - Other Lines in Progress-Fer-tility of Iowa-Comparison with Illinois. Since I came to this far distant State I have

sigted for the MORNING HERALD, which I have been accustomed to see as my earliest and most familiar and welcome morning friend, and which I miss more than any other Eastern loxury. Hitherto the irregularity of the mails from Chicago across the prairies of Illinois, over which they are conveyed by stages, has prevented the reception of papers until after the news hadreached us in the St. Louis papers; and many. I might say hundreds, have thus been prevented from subscribing for New York papers. In fact, the St. Louis and Chicago papers are about the only ones taken in the State. But now, the

the extent and availability of her rivers, forests, and mineral productions, nod excelling Now England in the wisdom of her laws, her common schools, morality, temperance, and, the intelligence of her citizens. Every sixteenth section of land in each township is set apart to be sold to establish a fund for the support of common schools. The Maine Law is substantially in force, and drunkemess is no where witnessed.

Occasionally some hoosier from the I'llinois side of the Compass, and occas onally manifesting that doubt by lying down in disgust. The tramers of the constitution of fow were more patriotic than whe in causing a provision to be inserted prohibiting the establishment of any salaries to the principal officers of State which should exceed one thousand dallars. The effect has been to deter men of ability from accepting any office the encoluments of which do not deray the actual expenses incurred in performing its duties. Another objectional feature of the constitution is that all banking institutions are forever prohibited. This pecessarily shuts out casifulists, and, worse than all, introduces cartloads of worthless paper money, by which the farmers of the interior are often defrauded out of large sums. The news of the fallure of an Eastern bank does not reach the interior until months after the catastrophe. I apprehend that the people are beginning to understand this matter, and will soon take measures to change the constitution in these respects. Otherwise our system of laws would do honor to Solon or Lycurgus, and the people are as proejerous and bappy as in any of the oldest States. The Missiscippi river, from Dobuque to Kosouk, is lined with the most beautiful, turify and enterprising cities of the West. Among those cities is our own incomparable Davenport. Oh! what a gem in the cosket of libert,—a pear in the crown of republican glory! Standing upon the brow of the bold which rolls up smoothly and gracefully from the rear of the city, the eyes gleam with delight as they drive in the special count

Our Washington Territory Correspondence.

Strillacoon, Washington Cerritory, Nov. 29, 1853. A Journey to Stellacoon -Settlement and Progress of the Territory - Its Agricultural Pro-ductions - Build ng of School houses and Churches - Arrest of an Indian Murderer - Local Politics - The Puger Sound Indians - Mail Delivery-Olympia City - Loss of the Ship Anson - Schools - New Buildings. The date of my last communication was the third.

Not being pressed with business nor the noise of children, I have concluded to fill up a sheet or two.

The rainy season has set in with a vengeance; long boots, oil clothes and umbrellas are very indispensable to one who wishes to keep dry. Having business down the sound on the evening of the 12th, I left Stellacoon on board the clipper yacht Francis Ann, Captain Grant-it is a large cance, and carries the mail. There was a strong southerly breeze, some rain, and the sound was very rough. I expected the "canim" (canoe) would "kilepi" (capsize) a number of times. However, we reached Alki, (a Chinook word signifying by and by.) before twelve o'clock, in safety. This place is improving slowly; by the light of the moon I discovered some three stores, a hotel, cooper's shop, and some ten houses. C. C. Terry & Co. have erected a splendid steam saw mill here; it is in successful operation and doing a good business. Having revived our spirits by imbibing some good old Otard, we embarked, and were off before the wind in fine style-crossed the Dunamish bay, and arrived at Seattle about 3 A. M. This is quite a large town, and improving rapidly, with a good harbor, where ships can always lie in safety.

Scattle has good stores, bakery, blacksmish and cooper shops, and some twenty fine houses. I noticed the commencement of several buildings, and the completion of a large hotel belonging to Captain

Feiker. There is also a steam saw mill, doing a good business.

The town proprietor is a liberal man, and offers great inducements to persons settling at Seattle. The steamer Farry arrived from Stellacoon on the 13th. Early the next morning, I, with two residents of Seattle, by invitation of Captain Gore, went on board, and were off ascending the Dunanish river, which empties into the sound two miles below Seattle, Twelve miles from Seattle, we stopped at L. M. Collen's, where we partook of a good country dinner. His land claim is one of the best I have seen. He has raised the past year two transps weighing thirty-five and twenty-three pounds, respectively; polatoes from one to five pounds weight, and the finest orions I ever saw. A large barn full of grain gives abundant evidence of the fertility of the soil. Having taken Miss Collen on board, we continued on up the river. The land claims along its banks are all taken, and the rich sell is being prepared for cultivation. Eight miles brought us to the junction of the White and Danamish (or, as it is often called, the Black) rivers. We proceeded up the latter stream some four miles, when we were compelled to stop on account of the shallowness of the water. We went on shore, and, after walking up hill and down for about a mile, came to the house of Mr. Scott & Co., where, we passed the sight, and were hospitably entertained by our hosts. Taini, Scott & Co. have built a dam across the river, and have a mill frame nearly completed. The water power is good, and the company must do a good business sawing lumber. They contemplate adding a flour mill at no very distant day. A mile above this point there is a large lake, some twenty-five miles long and from two to taree in width, the source of this river.

The Secretary of the Territory and Hon. Mr. Clendenin, District Attorney, arrived the first of the month. A few days ago I had the honor of an introduction to Judge Lander; if my impressions of him are correct, he may well be called a model man.

For the benefit of so

have become awakened on the subject of education, and not long ago an examination was he'd in Thurston county, at which the scholars gave evidence of great improvement. It has become a good investment for a town proprietor to build a schoolhouse and church at his own expense. But the pecuciary advantages resulting frein an early establishment of schools a d churches are trifling in comparison with the lasting benefits that will result to our young Territory, and to the rising generation.

The United States surveying steamer Active, Captain Alden, arrived in port on the 6th October, having on board an Indian, arrested for murdering Mr. Pettingall, last spring, near Port Townsend. He was sent to Fort Stellacoon. On the 10th the Active took her departure, having in the mean time made a call at the head of the sound, where the officers were cutertained at a dinner given by the citizens of that "great city."

On the 10th the forward part of the emigration

officers were extertained at a dinner given by the citizens of that "great city."

On the 10th the forward part of the emigration by the Cascade road, from Walla-walla, over the mountains, down through the fertile valleys of the Green and White rivers, across the rich bottoms of the Puyallup, and through the beautiful plains of this (Pierce) county, arrived at Stellacoon. They were hospitably received by our citizens, and appeared grateful for the attention shown them. I have conversed with some of these persons; They say that this road is far better than the old one into Oregon; that the idea of crossing the Cascade range is selonger (as heretofore) a bugbear; that the grass was much better than they acticipated, and they found no laorel, nor any poisonous plant, to injure cattle; and lastly, that the people of Washington Territory have reason to be preud of this, their "people's road."

On Saturday, 15th October, Col. G. N. M'Coaha, of Seattle, Kungs county delivered a speech before the citizens of Stellacoon and the neighborhood. He opened by speaking of the pretended and unjust claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural and the Hudson Bay companies to large tracts of land in this and Oregon territories, and came down on the lick-spittle whigs, who for British gold are selling their country and their honor, if they have any, in endeavoring to make government and Americans believe their claims to be just and lawful. These companies have no valid tile or claim to lands here, and will, before long, of their own accord, move to some less enlightened part of the earth. He concluded by clearly riadicating himself, to the satisfaction of all present, ef the charges breught against him by the Oregon Stateman and a Bacramento city paper. These newspapers are continually filled with abuse and black mail of all persons in private or public life who will not kneel at their shrine.

J. N. Ebey has at last entered upon the discharge of bis duties as Collector, and contrary to the expectations of democrate, has appointed and r

cratic party.

The Indians along the Sound are becoming very The Indians along the Sound are becoming very troublesome; the principa cause is, that some white men will sell trem rum, and escape detection; the other, not resties: ave ever been made with them, and they are consequently very loth to part with their forcets and lands. We have an Indian agent, who resides at this town. As the government has never furnished him with any funds, and travelling being expensive, he is compelled to remain inactive at home. We look for a better state of affairs on the arrival of Governor Stevens, whom we expect in a few days.

I saw Seattle, the chief of three large Indian tribes. He is a hearty, maiestic looking person, and

I saw Seattle, the chief of three large Indiau tribes. He is a hearty, majestic looking person, and is said to be remarkable for his hospitality.

Our patience has been sorely tried by the repeated outrages upon us perpetrated by those who are paid for conveying and delivering the mails, and we are determined not to submit to these enormities any longer. Petitions are being circulated, asking Congress for the complete re-ganization of the mail service for this Territory. We demand that our mails be sent from San Francisco to Puget Sound direct, by ocean steamers, stopping at ne way ports whatever.

it will be under the control of a few persons, and they will monopolize the whole, while the community at large will be the sufferers.

I have to inform you of the total loss of the ship Anson, Captain Wilson, with a cargo of square timber and piles, bound for San Francisco. The ship went ashore on Wilson's Point, below Port Townsend, during the night of the 6th. The Anson was loaded near Steilacoon, started for sea without ballast, and was last seen floating down the straits bottom side up.

last, and was last seen floating down the straits bottom side up.

Two schools were opened on the 21st October, and our youth have advantages of procuring a good edution. Sabbath schools have been established, and the children of the place are regular in their attendance. Rev. Mr. Devoe preaches twice every Sunday, and has a good congregation.

All the carpenters in town are busily engaged in putting up buildings, and two blacksmiths—Patten and Likens, the Vulcans of the neighborhood—have as much work as they can turn their hands to. A tailoring establishment is in full blast, and on every side are evidences of the substantial improvement and rapid growth of the embryo seat of government of Washington Territory.

Our Oregon Correspondence.

Our Oregon Correspondence

PORT ORFORD, O. T., Dec. 14, 1853.

Work in the M-nes-Effects of the Storm-Report

of the Indian Agent—Peace on the Rogue River, &c.

This point may have escaped the observation of our Eastern friends, but it is destined to emerge from that obscurity, and very soon too. The beach diggings are very extensive; an immense number of claims have been taken for fifty miles up and down the coast, and they will all be worked at the first lull in the wintry storms on the approach of spring. The storm of the 25th of November did much damage; one house, several temporary establishments, and fences and trees, were blown down. The servicea-ble boat and the only lighter belonging here were destroyed. It had been very stormy for two weeks previous, and for a week or more since, so that neither steamer nor sail vessel could enter here, the har-bor being open to the south. Consequently provi-sions decreased in amount and uncreased in price, so as to create great apprehensions among the inhabi-tants. There is not an ounce of flour for sale in the

place.

The weather is fair to day and the steamer in The weather is fair to day and the steamer in sight; she brings relief to us all.

The Indian Agent. Frederic M. Smith, has recently returned from a thendly visit to the Liskiyon Costa Indians, at the big bend of Rogue River. He established friendly relations with them, though they have heretofore been very hostile. Mr. Smith reports the country along the river as a rich mining di-trict. Elizabethrown, at the month of Rogue River, is a new and flourishing mining village, with about two hundred miners in the vicinity. The mines at the mouth of the Coquille river are also very rich.

Everything remains quiet in the vicinity. The Indians are not at all troublesome to the whites, though there is trouble amongst themselves. They are fighting over a dead whale that washed ashore in the harbor day before vectorday.

Notwithstanding the season, the settlers and miners are coming in very fast, and Port Orford is destined to look up this coming season.

Marriages, Births and Deaths in New Jersey.

Marriages, Births and Deaths is New Jorsey.

[From the New France Tests of the Secretary of State, T. S. Allison, Eq., a few days ago presented to the Legislature the annual report on these subjects, containing an abstract of the returns made to him by the township clerks. It seems that forty-three townships have failed to make returns, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary's recommendation to provide for a more general and certain compliance with the law may be complied with. It is a subject which interests every intelligent mind, and has an important bearing upon the sanitary condition of our people.

We learn from the tables that the number of deaths in the State during last year was 5,651. The principal diseases were—consumption, 896; dysentery, 364; casualties, 218; scarlet fever, 240; small pox, 36; inflammation of the longs, 133; inflammation of the bowels, 102; croup, 164; old age, 244; dropsy, 234.

The births in the State during the same time num-

the bowels, 102; croup, 102; our age, 223, 234.

The births in the State during the same time numbered 12,107—6,070 males, and 5,551 females; farmers, 2,584; mechanics, 3,534; laborers, 3,005; merchanis, 348; occupations not renorted, 2,043.

The marriages numbered 3,388, but a large number of towns were not heard from.

In Essex county the deaths numbered 1,324; births, 3,330; marriages, 1,088—viz.:—

Deoths. Births. Marriages.

births, 3,330; marriages, 1,088—

Belleville 60
Bloomfie d. 45
Caldwell 47
Clinton 25
Ettrabeth 228
Livingsten 627
New Frovideace 15
Orange 58
Plainfield 23
Rahway 92
Springfield 49
Union 19
Westfield 44

3,330

Hog Packing in the West.

We give below estimates of the packing at fourteen points on the Mississippi river for the seasons
of 1852-53 and 1853-54. Where the packing was
not concluded, estimates were made to cover all con-

Davenjort, Iowa Daven ort, Iowa
Hampten
Roci Island
Mus-atine
Port Louisa
New B ston
K-ithat nrg
Mosmouth
Oquawka
Burling ton
Port Karison
Port Karison
Fontous Karison
K-okuk 3,000 2,000 8,000 12,000 1,000 4,000 11,000 4,000 11,000 mone. 10,000

Total..... 597,022

EXTRAORDINARY DAVOTION OF A MOTHER TO TWO INSANA CHILLPREN.—The Hagarstown (Md.) Hereld records the death of Mrs. Nourse, an old lady, at the almshouse in that town, and adds:—About forty years ago a son and daughter of this old lady, both insane or idiotic, were brought to the almshouse of this county. Soen afterwards the mother left her home, and those of her children who were able to take care of themselves, took up her residence at the almshouse with her afflicted and helpless offspring, and watched over them and ministered to their wants as a mother only can do, uptil the bodily and mental affirmities attending the aged disqualified her' or; longer discharge of this noble diffy. She was work about ten thousand dollars in her own right, and she thus immured herself in this unattractive building; but she cheerfully surrendered all the comforts and enjoyments which such pecuaisry competency afforded—severed the tice of friendship, and gave up the pleasures of society, that she might bestew a mother's love upon those who most needed it. What a proof of the intensity of that love! What a fact for the records of heaven!

It is a hearty, majestic looking person, and is said to be remarkable for his hospitality.

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The citizens at the head of the Sound want a city organization for Olympia, so that they can get possession of the mud flat lying immediately in front of that "great city." so that wharves can be built out of deep water. If they ever get possession of the flat outper forms and the same of th